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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 09/514,338 | 02/28/2000 | Jun Tanabe | 00724/P11-225315/AM/CUB/U | 8391 |

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EXAMINER

KIM, CHONG HWA

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3682

DATE MAILED: 04/02/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
| | 09/514,338 | TANABE ET AL. | |
| | Examiner Chong H. Kim | Art Unit 3682 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 February 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 15-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 15-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>14</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on Feb 19, 2003 has been entered.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement filed Dec 24, 2002 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(3) because it does not include a concise explanation of the relevance, as it is presently understood by the individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) most knowledgeable about the content of the information, of each patent listed that is not in the English language. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 15-19, 21, 24, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakada et al., U.S. Patent 5,792,302 in view of Nishibori, U.S. Patent 4,505,869.

Nakada et al. shows, in Figs. 1-5, a steering wheel comprising;

an annular rim 1a including;

a core 2;

arcuate-shaped and elongated rim elements 3, 4 mounted on the core 2;

wherein an annular streak pattern (as shown in Fig. 3B) extends along a

longitudinal axis of each of the elongated rim elements;

a boss section (in the middle of the spoke section 1b) and a spoke section 1b, the annular rim section 1a being connected to the boss section by the spoke section 1b;

wherein the arcuate rim elements include a front-side rim element having a central longitudinal groove 13, and include a rear-side rim element having a central longitudinal groove 13, the core 2 being fit into the central longitudinal groove 13 of each of the front-side rim element and the rear-side rim element so as to mount the rim elements 3, 4 on the core 2 (as shown in Figs. 3-6);

wherein the arcuate rim elements include an outer-side rim element having a central longitudinal groove 13, and include an inner-side rim element having a central longitudinal groove 13, the core 2 being fit into the central longitudinal groove 13 of each of the outer-side rim element and the inner-side rim element so as to mount the rim elements 3, 4 on the core 2 (as shown in Figs. 3-6), and the rim elements having a uniform thickness (the rim element 3) substantially equal to a diameter of the core;

a coating covering the arcuate rim elements 2, 4 (as described in column 9, lines 31-5);

and

wherein the annular rim section further includes a grip portion 25 formed of flexible urethane and mounted on the core 2 (as described in column 8, lines 56-61 and in column 7, lines 9-11);

but fails to show the rim elements being formed of thermosoftening synthetic material blended with woodmeal so as to form an annular streak pattern on an outer surface thereof and a color pigment blended therein to show different colors wherein the rim section has surface unevenness.

Nishibori teaches, in column 1, lines 45-49, lines 61-65, a material that is made of a thermosoftening synthetic resin (thermoplastic resin) blended with woodmeal (or wood chips as mentioned in column 2, line 51) so as to form an annular streak pattern on an outer surface and wherein a color pigment is blended therein such that the annular streak pattern on the outer surface includes annular streaks of different color, as described in column 3, lines 56-58, and the surface has surface unevenness.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the steering wheel rim section made of wood of Nakada et al. with the material being made of thermosoftening synthetic resin including woodmeal and color pigment of Nishibori in order to provide a "surface characteristics identical with those of wood in actual use, color, touch, finish coating, adhesion, laminating, etc." when real wood is difficult to obtain and expensive so that the cost can be reduced and the availability can be increased.

5. Claims 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakada et al. in view of Nishibori as applied to claims 15, 19, 21, and 24 above, and further in view of Young, Jr. et al., U.S. Patent 3,802,291, in view of Kiyoshi, JP Pub No. 07117326, and in view of Uchida, U.S. Patent 4,581,954.

Nakada et al. in view of Nishibori shows, as discussed above in the rejection of claims 15, 19, 21, and 24, the steering wheel comprising the arcuate-shaped and elongated rim elements formed of thermosoftening synthetic material blended with woodmeal so as to form an annular streak pattern on an outer surface thereof, but fails to show a cover member mounted on the seam; the protective coating covering only the front-side portion of the arcuate rim element; a transfer print on a front-side of the annular rim section; and the arcuate rim elements having the first rim having a notch for receiving the core and the second rim having the substantially equal thickness to the diameter of the core to be fitted in the notch.

As to the matter of the cover member mounted on the seam, Young, Jr. et al. shows, in Fig. 3, a steering wheel comprising a seam wherein a cover 106 is mounted on the seam.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the cover as taught by Young, Jr. et al. on the seam of Nakada et al. in view of Nishibori in order to provide a more pleasing design so that the value of the product is maintained.

As to the matter of the protective coating covering only the front-side portion of the arcuate rim element, it would have been obvious to modify protective coating of Nakada et al. in view of Nishibori by having the protective coating covering only the front-side portion of the arcuate rim element, since applicant has not disclosed that having the protective coating covering

only the front-side portion of the arcuate rim element solves any stated problem or is for any particular purpose and it appears that the protective coating would perform equally well by covering other parts of the rim.

As to the matter of the transfer print on a front-side of the annular rim section, Kiyoshi, discloses, in Figs. (a)-(c) and in the Abstract, a steering wheel comprising transfer print on a front-side of the annular rim section wherein the transfer print includes a transfer ink layer having a thickness gradually reduced toward a rear-side of the annular rim section so that a ground pattern formed by the transfer ink layer gradually appears on the annular rim section when viewed from the rear-side toward the front-side.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the rim of Nakada et al. in view of Nishibori with the transfer print of Kiyoshi in order to "raise a decorative design of a product, and a seam of a transfer pattern is made difficult to be visually confirmed" as described in the Purpose of the Abstract by Kiyoshi.

As to the matter of the arcuate rim elements having a first rim having a notch for receiving the core and a second rim having a substantially equal thickness to the diameter of the core to be fitted in the notch, Uchida shows, in Fig. 5, a steering wheel comprising an arcuate rim elements 10' include a first rim element 11 having a longitudinal notch formed therein for receiving the core 7, and a second rim element 114 having a thickness (near the core 7) substantially equal to a diameter of the core 7 and being fitted into the notch of the first rim element 11 after the core.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the two halves of Nakada et al. in view of Nishibori with the cover assembly of Uchida in order to provide a more securely engaged mechanism so that the steering wheel would last longer.

Response to Arguments

6. In response to the applicant's argument that neither Nakada nor Nishibori references show the annular streak pattern extending along the longitudinal axis, it is the Examiner's view that at least Nakada reference shows the annular streak pattern that extends along the longitudinal axis of the rim elements. As shown in Fig. 2B by Nakada, there is the annular streak pattern that extends along the longitudinal axis of the rim element 5. There was no admission by the Examiner that Nakada fails to show the annular streak pattern extending along the longitudinal axis. The Examiner stated that Nakada "fails to show the rim elements being formed of thermosoftening synthetic material blended with woodmeal so as to form an annular streak pattern on an outer surface thereof". In other words, Nakada shows an annular streak pattern on an outer surface thereof but fails to show the rim elements being formed of thermosoftening synthetic material blended with woodmeal. Even if Nakada fails to show such streak pattern, by modifying Nakada with the product formed of thermosoftening synthetic material blended with woodmeal as taught by Nishibori would produce the annular streak pattern extending along the longitudinal axis of the rim element in an obvious way since it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art to select and cut wood material so that the streak pattern would extend along the longitudinal axis.

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7. In response to the applicant's argument that Nishibori practices a different method of forming the product, it is noted that the method in which the product is made is not in question. Furthermore, it is difficult to understand how "the Nishibori reference teaches a process of forming the rim elements that would prevent formation of annular streaks" as the applicant has contented. Nishibori clearly states in column 1, lines 45-49 that the "molded product...be provided with surface characteristics identical with those of wood in actual use, namely color, touch, finish coating, adhesion, laminating, etc."

8. Applicant's arguments concerning the Young, Jr., Cho, and Uchida references have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chong H. Kim whose telephone number is (703) 305-0922. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday; 9:00 - 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A Bucci can be reached on (703) 308-3668. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-7687 for regular communications and (703) 305-7687 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1113.

chk
March 24, 2003



CHONG H. KIM
PRIMARY EXAMINER